

¶55.22 ORDER OF BUSINESS—
CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS—
H.R. 4301

On motion of Mr. DELLUMS, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That during further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4301) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1995 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1995, and for other purposes, in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union the debate time for each of the amendments printed in part 3 of House Report 103-520 is increased to 60 minutes to be equally divided and controlled by the proponent and a Member opposed.

¶55.23 DOD AUTHORIZATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. McDERMOTT, pursuant to House Resolution 431 and rule XXIII, declared the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4301) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1995 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe military personnel strengths for fiscal year 1995, and for other purposes.

Mr. LAROCCO, Acting Chairman, resumed the chair; and after some time spent therein,

¶55.24 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following substitute amendment submitted by Mr. DELLUMS for the amendment submitted by Mr. GOSS:

Substitute amendment submitted by Mr. DELLUMS:

At the end of title X add the following:

SEC. 1038. UNITED STATES POLICY ON HAITI.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the 1990 presidential election in Haiti was deemed by numerous international observers to be both free and democratic;

(2) a military coup toppled the duly elected government of President Jean Bertrand Aristide in 1991;

(3) the process to restore democratic rule in Haiti agreed to at Governor's Island has stalled; and

(4) a deepening economic crisis in Haiti and political oppression and systematic human rights abuses by Haiti's military leaders have created a reprehensible humanitarian crisis and driven Haitians to risk the perils of the sea to seek refuge in increasing numbers.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress—

(1) that the United States should not undertake any military action directed against the mainland of Haiti unless there is a clear and present danger to citizens of the United States or United States interests requires such action;

(2) that the President should swiftly intensify economic pressure on Haiti's military should United Nations Security Council Resolution 917 fail to result in Haiti's military leaders to step down by May 21, 1994. The first step in any such increased pressure should be the severing of commercial air links with Haiti. The President should seek international compliance with any such

heightened pressure, if possible, but should act unilaterally, if necessary, and should seek improved sanctions enforcement by the international community to compel Haiti's military rulers to relinquish power;

(3) that the United States should make every effort to replace shipboard processing of Haitian migrants with land-based processing at the earliest opportunity; and in view of past difficulties in the processing of Haitian applicants for refugee status under the laws of the United States, Creole translators and counsel should be integral parts of any revamped refugee policy;

(4) that the United States should seek the cooperation of third countries for the establishment of refugee processing centers;

(5) that the United States should augment humanitarian assistance for Haiti's poor and seek the expeditious return to Haiti of human rights monitors acting under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of American States; and

(6) that the United States should continue to engage in intensive, immediate consultation within the international community to encourage support for the restoration of democracy and national reconciliation in Haiti, including encouraging all parties to honor their obligations under the Governor's Island Accord of July 3, 1993 and the New York Pact of July 16, 1993 with the principal aim of restoration of democracy and the return to Haiti of President Aristide.

Amendment submitted by Mr. GOSS:

At the end of title X (page 277, after line 2), add the following:

SEC. 1038. UNITED STATES POLICY ON HAITI.

(A) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the 1990 presidential election in Haiti was deemed to be both free and democratic;

(2) a military coup toppled the duly elected government in 1991;

(3) the process to restore democratic rule in Haiti agreed to at Governor's Island has stalled;

(4) the economic crisis in Haiti is worsening; and

(5) the people of Haiti are preparing in mass numbers to leave their country to seek economic and political refuge overseas.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress—

(1) that the United States should not undertake any military action directed against the mainland of Haiti unless the President first certifies to Congress that clear and present danger to citizens of the United States or United States interests requires such action; and

(2) that the United States should work with the Organization of American States and the United Nations—

(A) to establish a temporary safe haven on the Haitian island of Ile de la Gonave for Haitian refugees escaping economic and political hardship on the mainland of Haiti;

(B) to assist in providing humanitarian assistance and visa processing for such refugees in such safe haven; and

(C) to assist the legitimate Haitian government in establishing the long-term stability of democracy in Haiti.

It was decided in the { Yeas 191
negative Nays 236

¶55.25

[Roll No. 196]

AYES—191

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (TX)
Barca
Barcia
Becerra
Beilenson
Berman

Bishop
Blackwell
Bonior
Borski
Brooks
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Camp

Cantwell
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coleman
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Conyers

Coppersmith
Costello
Coyne
de Lugo (VI)
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dixon
Dooley
Durbin
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Farr
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Filner
Fingerhut
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gilchrest
Glickman
Gonzalez
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hamburg
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hochbrueckner
Hughes
Inslee
Jacobs
Jefferson
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E.B.
Johnston
Kennedy
Kennelly

Kildee
Klecza
Klein
Kolbe
Kopetski
Kreidler
LaFalce
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Long
Lowey
Maloney
Mann
Manton
Margolis-
Mezvinsky
Markley
Matsui
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Menendez
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Montgomery
Moran
Murphy
Nadler
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Norton (DC)
Oberstar
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Penny
Pickle
Pomeroy
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Reynolds

NOES—236

Collins (GA)
Combest
Condit
Cooper
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cunningham
Danner
Darden
de la Garza
Deal
DeLay
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Doolittle
Dornan
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emerson
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Fields (TX)
Fowler
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Geren
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon

Richardson
Roemer
Romero-Barcelo
(PR)
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Rostenkowski
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sawyer
Schenk
Schroeder
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sharp
Shepherd
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter
Spratt
Stokes
Strickland
Studds
Stupak
Sweet
Swift
Synar
Tejeda
Thompson
Thornton
Torres
Towns
Tucker
Underwood (GU)
Unsoeld
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Wheat
Williams
Wise
Woolsey
Wyden
Yates